RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 29th August, 1988/7th Bhadra, 1910 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, **Mr. Chairman** in the Chair.

MEMBER SOWRN

Shri P. K. Kunjachen (Kerala)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*381. [*The questioners (Shri Chaturanan Mishra and Shri Gurudas Das Gupta) were absent. For answer* vide *col.* 34 infra].

*382. [*The questioner (Shri T. R. Balu and Shri V. Gopalsamy) were absent. For answer* vide *col.* 35].

*383. [*The questioner (Shri Suresh Pachouri) was absent. For answer* vide *col.* 35 infra].

*384. [*The questioner (Kumari Sushila Tiria) was absent. For answer* vide *col.* 36 infra].

385. [*The questioner (Shri V. Gopalsamy and Shri T. R. Balu) were absent. For answer* vide *col.* 37 infra].

Request for supply of gas to Agra Moradabad etc. from HBJ pipeline

*386. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has made request for the supply of gas from the HBJ Pipeline to Moradabad, Agra and Firozabad for the development of brassware, foundary and glass industry in these cities; and

(b) if so, what decision Govt. have ken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation have undertaken the assessment of demand potential for utilisation of natural gas for Glass Industries in Firozabad: this assessment also included the area of Shikohabad and Makhanpur. A similar study was also undertaken for the pottery industry of Khurja and other industries in Ghaziabad Region. The final reports are yet to be received by the Gas Authority of India Ltd. from UPSIDC. Supply of gas for these purposes would depend upon the techno-economic viability of these schemes, the availability of gas and the requirements of other users.

श्री शान्ति त्यागी : सभापति जी, आप भी जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश उद्योग के क्षेत्र में बहुत बिछड़ा हुआ है । मंत्री जी स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और वहां मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़ेपन की हालत है, वह उनसे छिपी हुई नहीं है ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अपने उत्तर में उन्होंने फिरोजाबाद का जिक्र किया । मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि गैस की सप्लाई फिरोजाबाद, आगरा और मुरादाबाद, इन जगहों में भी होनी चाहिए । पर यह बात उनके उत्तर में नहीं आई ।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री जी यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि आगरा के जो ढलाई के कारखाने है और फिरोजाबाद जो कांच का उद्योग है और जो मुरादाबाद का बर्तन उद्योग है, उनको तथा खुरजा और गाजियाबाद कारखानों के सामने भी पावर का संकट रहता है और इसकी वजह से वहां उद्योग को परेशानी मे गुजरना पड़ता है कि नहीं ?

आपने यह भी कहा कि आप सर्वे करवा रहे हैं और अभी गैस अथारिटी आफ इंडिया के पास पूरी मांग नहीं आई है । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन चार-पांच जगहों में—तीन जो आपने कही हैं और गाजियाबाद में भी आपने जो प्रयास किया है—इन जगहों की जो मांग है, उसका सर्वे आप कब तक करवा देंगे ? यह बात सामने आनी चाहिए और यह बात भी इसी से जुड़ी हुई है कि सर्वे करवाने के बाद कब

तक आप इस गैस की सप्लाई इन सेंटर्स को करेंगे? यह मेरा प्रश्न है ।

श्री ब्रह्म दत्त : मान्यवर सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उसके दो-तीन पहलू हैं । यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार का यह प्रयास रहा है कि वह औद्योगिक पिछड़ापन दूर किया जाए । पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक गैस का सवाल है, जो हमारी एच० बी० जे० पाईपलाईन है, इसके ऊपर उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग साढ़े सात हजार करोड़ रुपये का पूंजी निवेष होना है क्योंकि आठ-नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये गैस पाइप लाईन के ऊपर हुआ है और ओरैया में गैस बेस्ड पावर प्लांट है और वहीं पर हम दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रोपोज कर रहे हैं । उस गैस पैकिंग प्लांट की फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट बना रहे हैं ।

इसके अलावा हाल ही में दादरी में 600 मेगावाट का सुपर थर्मल पावर प्लांट गैस-बेस्ड स्वीकृत किया है । यह उत्तर प्रदेश से बाहर है, लेकिन दिल्ली में भी वह आएगा । दूसरा प्रश्न आता है सीधा गैस सप्लाई करने का--अब फिरोजाबाद के बारे में मैं स्वयं चिंतित था और मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा था और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो हमारा लघु उद्योग विकास निगम है, उनको रिपोर्ट बनाने के लिए कहा भी गया है क्योंकि फिरोजाबाद में ग्लास की बड़ी भारी इंडस्ट्री है । कोयला वह जला नहीं सकते क्योंकि ताजमहल को उससे हानि होती है और वह थोड़ी सी तीस-चालीस किलोमीटर की पाईपलाईन है । अगर वहां अंदर का प्रबंध कर ले, तो वहां तक गैस पहुंचाने का काम हम कर पायेंगे । अब जहां तक मुरादाबाद की बात है, यह बड़ा दूर पड़ेगा और इसका बेहतर तरीका होगा कि हम उसको वहां ज्यादा अच्छी पावर सप्लाई करें । जब दादरी का और ओरैया का पावर प्लांट बन जाएगा, तो फिर पावर सप्लाई निश्चित रूप से वहां सुनिश्चित हो जाएगी ।

वह जो मैंने टेक्नो-इकनामिक सर्वे की बात की है, यह उत्तर प्रदेश लघु उद्योग विकास निगम कर रहा है और जितनी जल्दी वह करेंगे, उतना इस चीज को देखना संभव होगा ।

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Sir, is there any proposal to start similar projects in the Krishna Godavari and Cauvery Basins?

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: Sir, the main question relates to Uttar Pradesh. However, I want to satisfy the hon. Member's inquisitiveness. The Krishna-Godavari Basin is also emerging as a major producing area. But we are in the initial stage. We have found some gas; we have found some oil also in the off shore areas. We have already started the process of utilisation. From Narasapur to Kovur, the line has been laid. We are preparing to lay the line from Narasapur to Kakinada also. Eight consumers have been identified. We are in the process of identifying more consumers beacause it has been our experience that while developing gas fields or oil fields, sometimes consumers do not come forward in time and we lose money. We have started both these processes simultaneously. We will have to wait for some time. We are in the first stage of development of the K. G. Basin. But I am confident that within a few years that will be one of the major producing areas.

श्री कपिल वर्मा : मान्यवर, सौभाग्यवश हमारे मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश से ही आते हैं और उन्होंने बहुत से. . . .

श्री सभापति : उसको छोड़िये। अब वह पूरे भारतवर्ष के हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के नहीं रहे ।

श्री कपिल वर्मा : वह हमारी समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं --और वह इसलिए भी कि उन्होंने डिफरेंट पोर्टफोलियोज में काम किया है ।

तो मैं जानना चहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो इंडस्ट्रियली पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, कुछ प्लान उन्होंने बनाया होगा कि आने वाले तीन सालों के अंदर कितने स्थानों पर

इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट के लिए वह गैस ए० बी० जे से सप्लाई करेंगे ?

श्री ब्रह्म दत्त : यह तो मैं नहीं जानता कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदा होना और वहां काम करना सौभाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि दुर्भाग्य पूर्ण बात है । कहीं भी हम पैदा हों, वह तो बराबर है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि एच० बी० जे० पाईप लाइन... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति : भारतवर्ष में पैदा होना ही सौभाग्य की बात है।

श्री ब्रह्म दत्त : उस कंस्टीटयुएंसी में पैदा होना तो देवताओं का भाग्य होता है। वहां गंगोत्री... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति : जहां यह पैदा हुए हैं उस स्थान की तो कालिदास ने भी तारीफ की है ।

श्री ब्रह्म दत्त : वह तो सबसे सुदरतम क्षेत्र है ।

जहां तक गैस के योगदान का सवाल है वहां के विकास में, मैं यह निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि करीब साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये का पूंजी निवेश होना है । ओरैया में हमारा पहला प्वाइंट है जहां से जगदीशपुर, आंवला को लाईन जाती है । तो हमारा आंवला का फर्टिलाइजर का प्लांट काम करने लग गया है और जगदीशपुर का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट सितम्बर-अक्तूबर में करना शुरू कर देगा । बबराला में काम शुरू हुआ है और शाहजहांपुर के बारे में भी मुझे पता चला है कि किमको ने अभी एप्लाई किया है क्योंकि पहले वाले साहब उसको नहीं लग रहे है ।

उसके अलावा हम स्वत: ओरैया में एल० पी० जी० एक्सट्रेक्शन प्लांट लगाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं और दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का एक सी-2 एक्सट्रेक्शन प्लांट भी लगाने की हम तैयारी कर रहे है और उससे भी हमारी बहुत सारी डेढ़ दो सौ इकाईयां लगा जायेगी । यह इलाके जहां ओरैया स्थित है, यह बहुत पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में से एक है । तो इसके लिए साढ़े सात हजार करोड़ रुपए का पूंजी निवेश हम कर रहे हैं ।

अब जहां तक गैस का सवाल है, उसके बारे में प्राथमिकताएं तय होनी है । यह योजना आयोग कर रहा है कि हम प्राथमिकता पावर प्लांट गैस बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट का देखा हम इंडस्ट्री को डाइरेक्टली फयूल के रूप में सप्लाई करने को दें । एक कठिनाई आती है कि उसके लिए बड़ा भारी इन्फा-स्ट्रचर रखना पड़ता है । तो इन तीनों रूपों में से जो सब से उचित और उपयोगी होगा, वह हम प्लानिंग कमीशन की राय से, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की राय से, आप सब की राय से वह करेंगे, लेकिन योगदान हमारा बहुत बड़ा होना है और वह निश्चित है । साढ़े सात-आठ हजार करोड़ रुपये कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है।

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR: There is no doubt that the laying of the gas pipeline is a major and a very welcome effort towards strengthening the infrastructure of the economy. I also realise that the National Gas Minister comes from UP; but he comes from Western UP. The entire area of Eastern UP, Bihar, West Bengal particularly North West Bengal and the whole of Assam, has to face the problem of regional imbalance initial factor endowment of the economy. It is also true that all these regions are power-starved and fertilizer-starved. So, when they are reorganising the infrastructure which will have a tremendous potential in availabilty or resources across the regions, particularly the far off regions, there is need for looking into the scope and the feasibility of an eastern gas pipeline. Assam and Tripura gas is being flared mostly and there is scope for a substantial replication of the western piepline complex of the type that we are developing under HBJ; I realise it is capital intensive But still is the Minister is a position to assure the House

that active steps are being taken to examine the feasibility and resource commitment during this Plan so that we begin to see some shape in the next Five Year Plan?

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: The honourable Member has made three points. First, that I come from Western UP. I don't distribute anything on that basis. Some people say I come from hills. The hill people say I come plains of valleys. The second thing is as far as HBJ pipeline is concerned, it cannot be extended beyond a certain point. About Eastern UP there is a very fortunate thing that there is coal in Mirzapur district and Singrauli and power plants are coming up. The most important part of the honourable Member's question has been about the North-Eastern region. They have a vast reservoir of gas in Tripura. Assam and also in Arunachal and new sources are coming up. Now the difficulty about the whole thing is that if we are to take care of the eastern region we can take care of it because there is plenty of gas, but the demand is not so much. So our thinking is that in Tripura a super-thermal power station is possible to be established based on natural gas and it is easier to transmit gas. In Assam we are also laying a pipeline. And, Sir, already we are trying help the Assam Government through World Bank loan to put up a power plant. So, that is our attempt and, later on, we can bring that power to West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar etc. and the easiest way to transmit power and to take the gas of Tripura will be through Bangladesh and under the present circumstances, we are making efforts and I do not know how far we will succeed. It is most economical and it is better in the interest of both the countries. However, the alternative is to convert the gas into power and use the high-power transmission system. Then it can come up to the eastern region which, of course, is backward

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will certainly examine it?

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: Yes, Sir.

MR CHAIRMAN: Yes Mr. Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, I would like the honourable Minister to inform us as to what is the capacity of the pipeline, what is the need for the project for which this has been commissioned and as to what he is going to do with the surplus if any, in this line and that what he may get from Assam and how he is going to utilize it.

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: Sir, these are entirely two different things. The honourable Member wants to know the capacity of the HBJ. If the honourable Member remembers, in the first phase it will be 18 million cubic metres per day and gas in the second phase when we get additional gas it will come to 33 million cubic metres. We have already committed the gas for six fertiliser plants, there power plants, and in addition to the Dadri power plant and the DESU power plant which is burning diesel. The capacity of the eastern region is still to be ascertained. But I would like to say that it is more than the requirement of that region and now we have to find a way out to evacuate either by converting into power or by using the Tripura gas, bacause it will be impossible to bring the gas of Tripura or Arunachal Pradesh to West Bengal or Orissa. The cost will be prohibitive. But it can be done through conversion of gas into electricity by having super thermal power station based on gas. We are still examining in Assem and we are actively at it because we are trying to secure a World Bank loan and in Tripura we are making a small start which will develop into a bigger one.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, I mentioned about the HBJ, its capacity

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: I have already said that in the first phase, the capacity will be 18 million cubic metres and, in the second phase, it will be 33 million cubic metres per day when we get additional gas. At present, we are short of consumers because the jagadishpur plant is beginning to come up and it will take till October. None of the power plants will be ready and probably they will be ready next year. We have to identify

all the consumers in the Gujarat area so that our gas does not go waste. At present, more than 5 million cubic metres of gas is burnt.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: That was my point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question. Question No. 387.

*387. [*The Questioner* (*Shrimati Bijoya Chakravorty*) *was absent. For answer* vide 37 infra)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 388.

Supply of indigenous part for Maruti car by the local manufacturers

*388. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:†

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maruti Udyog Limited has started using pumps manufactured by Rico Auto Industries Limited for their Marauti cars;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) what are the names of the companies which are supplying indigenous parts to Marauti Udyog Limited and whether a number of complaints have been received from the dealers as well as from the owners of Maruti cars to effect that there are major defects in the parts supplied by the local manufacturers;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to maintain the quality of the vehicle; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that during the recent monsoons there have been leakages in the Maruti vehicles and if so, what steps have been taken to rectify the faults?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

At present Maruti is obtaining indigenous parts from about 360 vendors whose names are given in the Annexure. (*See* Appendix CXLVII Annexure 127) Maruti cars have been well received in the market. There have been some complaints about the quality of a few indigenised parts including some complaints about water leakages during the recent monsoons. These are being attended to by Maruti Udyog Ltd. and their vendors for rectification and maintenance of quality standards.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I have always stood for indigenisation and this is a welcome step. But indigenisation does not mean fall in standards and quality and it is all the more serious when we have a product like the Maruti which we wanted to provide at a cheaper cost. May I know from the honourable Minister what precautions he is going to take against those vendors for selling spurious or duplicate parts?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, we are maintaining a high quality equal to the imported ones from Japan and for this, we have appointed a Committee to check up the quality of the indigenous parts.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, probably the honourable Minister does not follow the question in the spirit in which I put it to him. So far we had been importing from Japan and it is all right and there was no complaint about the quality of those parts that were available. But the general complaint now is that the parts that we manufacture here in India are not good though I am glad that about sixty per